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DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES OF *ERIOTREMEX* BENSON (HYMENOPTERA: SIRICIDAE) FROM JAPAN

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Abstract.—A woodwasp, ***Eriotremex makiharai,*** n. sp., from Japan is described and illustrated. A key is provided for the Japanese species of *Eriotremex.*

Key Words: Symphyta, Siricidae, *Eriotremex,* new species, Japan

Recently, I received one specimen of a siricid woodwasp from Mr. H. Makihara, Forestry and Forest Products Research Institute, Tsukuba City, Ibaraki Prefecture, Honshu, Japan. This specimen is entirely black. According to Benson's (1943) and Maa's (1956) keys, this specimen runs to *Eriotremex smithi* (Cameron), but it is easily separated from the latter by the form of the precornal basin, by the black abdomen, and by the smoky apical third of the hindwing. Therefore, I concluded that this specimen represents a new species, which is described and illustrated in this paper.

Genus *Eriotremex* Benson

Eriotremex Benson, 1943, p. 42; Maa, 1949, p. 127; Maa, 1956, p. 91. Type species: *Tremex smithi* Cameron, by original designation.

Distribution.—E. India, Indo-China, Philippines, Borneo, New Guinea, Formosa, Japan, southeastern United States.

Generic characters.—Head without post genal carina; labial palps 2-segmented; antenna swollen in middle and short; forewing with two cubital cross veins and radial cross vein situated near the base of the radial cell (Fig. 4); precornal basin convex in the middle and strongly and coarsely punctured.

KEY TO THE JAPANESE SPECIES OF *ERIOTREMEX* (FEMALE)

1. Abdominal tergites entirely black; precornal basin rather elongate (Fig. 8) . . . . . *makiharai,* n. sp.
– First, 2nd, 4th, 5th, and 8th tergites with yellow bands; precornal basin nearly circular 2
2. A small spot on gena yellow; 6th abdominal tergite with yellow band . . . . *yamasakii* Togashi
– Gena entirely black; 6th abdominal tergite black . . . . . *formosanus* (Matsumura)

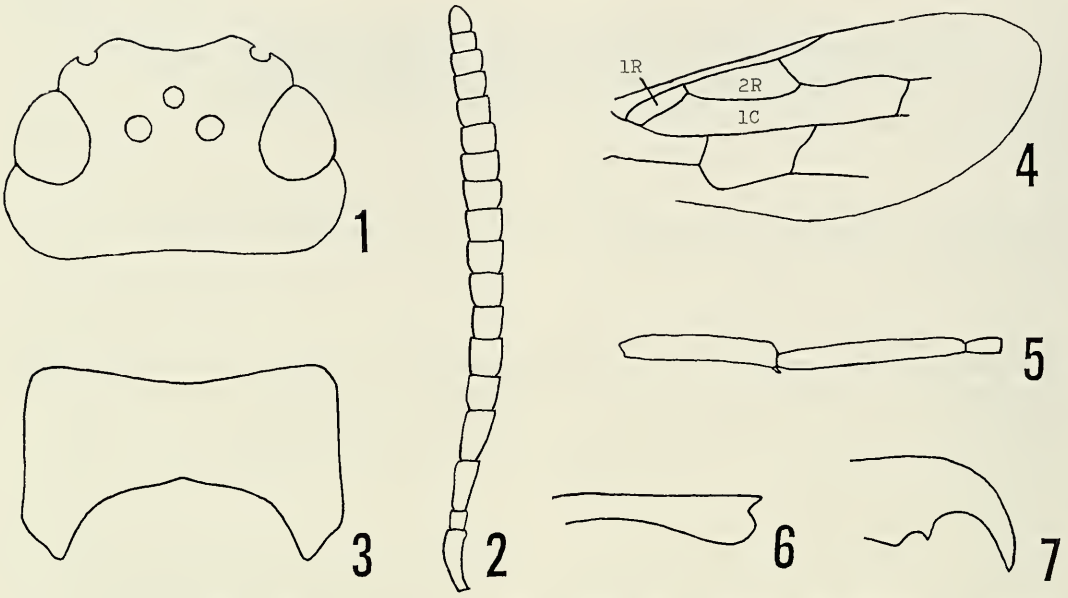
Eriotremex makiharai Togashi, new species

(Figs. 1–10)

Female.—Length including cornus 22 mm. Body including antenna and legs entirely black. Wings yellowish tinged, apical half and basal ⅕ of forewing and apical ⅓ of hindwing smoky; stigma and veins black; body covered by black hairs.

Head: Rather transverse (Fig. 1); interocellar, postocellar, and lateral furrows indistinct; OOL:POL:OCL = 0.8:1.0:2.6; distance between antennal sockets longer than scape (ratio as 1.0:0.6). Antenna 18-segmented (Fig. 2); nearly as long as costa of forewing; scape slightly longer than third segment (ratio as 1.0:0.8); third segment nearly as long as fourth.

Thorax: Pronotum long, midlength about as long as OCL (ratio as 1.0:1.0) (Fig. 3); cenchrus small, distance between them 2.4



Figs. 1–7. *Eriotremex makiharai*, holotype. 1, Head, dorsal view. 2, Antenna, lateral view. 3, Pronotum, dorsal view. 4, Apical half of forewing. 5, Hind tibia and basitarsus, lateral view. 6, Fore inner tibial spur, lateral view. 7, Tarsal claw, lateral view.

times breadth of one. Wings: first radial cell (1R) narrow, rectangular (Fig. 4); first cubital cell (1C) of forewing longer than second radial cell (2R) (ratio as 1.0:0.46) (Fig. 4). Legs: hind tibia shorter than hind basitarsus (ratio as 1.0:1.3) (Fig. 5); fore inner tibial spur as in Fig. 6; tarsal claw with a small inner tooth and basal lobe (Fig. 7).

Abdomen: Sheath shorter than basal plate (ratio as 1.0:2.3); eighth tergite nearly as long as three preceding tergites combined; precornal basin rather elongate (Fig. 8), inner surface distinctly depressed (Fig. 8), central portion distinctly convex; cornus as in Figs. 8 and 9; apical portion of lancet as in Fig. 10.

Punctation: Head and thorax distinctly, closely, and reticulately punctured, interspaces between punctures nearly impunctate, shining; mesopleuron covered with small but distinct punctures, interspaces between punctures nearly impunctate, shining; mesoscutellum very distinctly, closely, and reticulately sculptured; first to third tergites shagreened; fourth to eighth tergites covered with small but distinct punctures, interspaces between punctures nearly impunctate, shining; precornal basin distinctly, closely, and reticulately sculptured; all sternites nearly impunctate, shining.

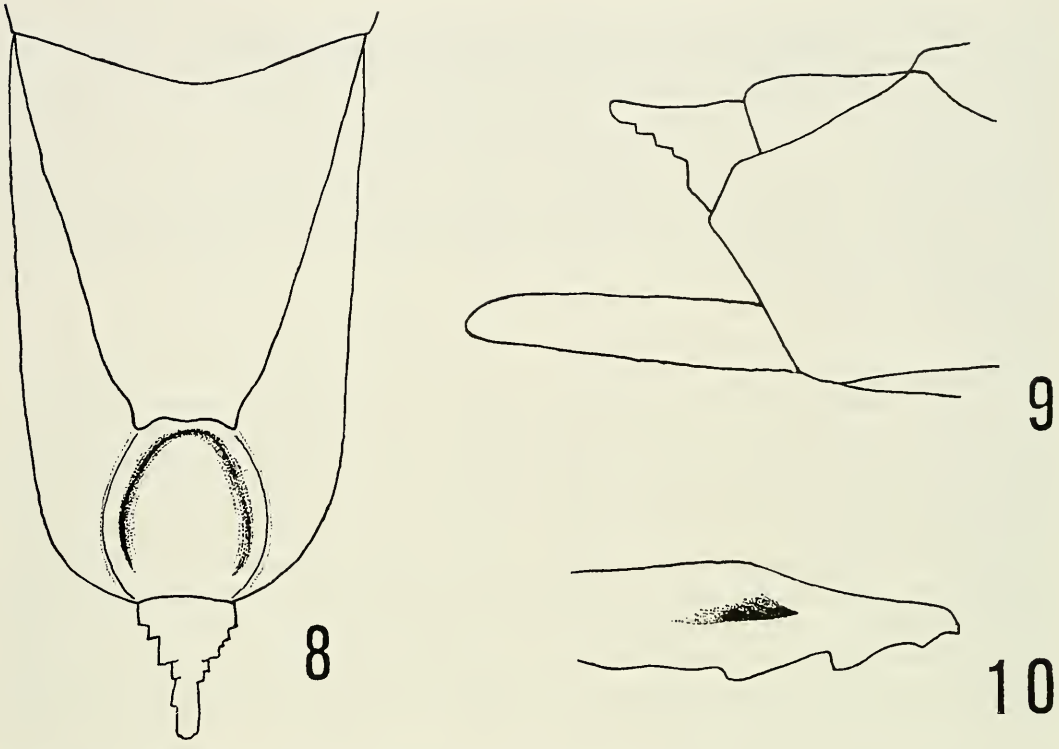
Male.—Unknown.

Habitat.—Japan (Ishigaki Is., Okinawa Prefecture).

Food plant.—Unknown.

Holotype.—Female, 16. V. 2003, bred from wood; Mt. Omoto, Ishigaki Is., Okinawa Pref., H. Makihara leg. Deposited in the collection of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

Remarks.—This new species keys to *E. smithi* (Cameron) from eastern India in Maa's (1956) key, but it is separated from *E. smithi* by the smoky apical third of the hind wing (mostly hyaline in *E. smithi*), by the partially hyaline forewing (entirely smoky in *E. smithi*), and by the elongate precornal basin (rather rounded in *E. smithi*). From *E. purpureipennis* (Westwood), *E. insignis* (F. Smith), and *E. foveopygus* Maa, all of which have a black abdomen, *E. makiharai* is separated by the partially



Figs. 8–10. *Eriotremex makiharai*, holotype. 8, Eighth tergite, precornal basin and cornus, dorsal view. 9, Posterior portion of abdomen, lateral view. 10, Apical portion of lancet.

hyaline forewing (entirely smoky in these three species).

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